

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1912

NUMBER 26

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of  
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a Specialty

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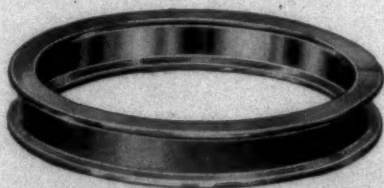
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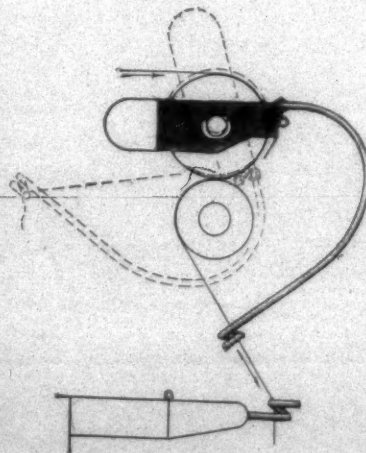
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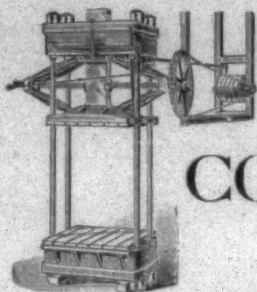
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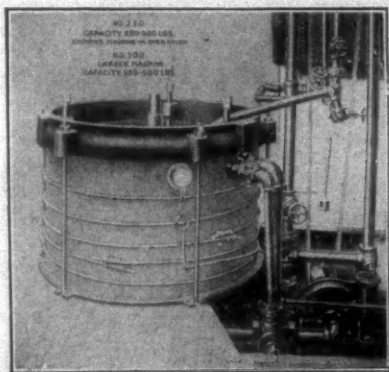
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1912

NUMBER 26

## Cotton Mill Efficiency

*Extract from Tariff Board Report*

**C**ONTRARY to the prevailing organization in the cotton industry in England, the mills in this country, have both spinning and weaving departments.

The spinning mill is, as a rule, equipped with sufficient machinery to produce all the yarn, both warp and filling, necessary for the continuous operation of the weaving mill. There are a few mills manufacturing specialties, where on account of the variety of yarns required and the small quantity of each number used or the special processing necessary it is impracticable to operate a spinning mill, and in such cases the yarn is purchased from spinning mills manufacturing special numbers of yarn, for which they find a ready market. Where it is necessary for a spinning mill to manufacture a wide range of yarns for the supply of the weaving mill, it follows that the manufacture can not be carried on as economically per unit of production as in the mill where the production is limited to the manufacture of but few numbers of yarns.

Many American mills, especially in the North, produce a wide variety of cloths, involving the use of many different kinds of yarn from coarse to very fine. On the other hand, some mills weaving principally plain construction are required, for their own needs to spin only a narrow range of yarns, frequently but one warp and several fillings. In the case of the former mills, the American practice puts them at a disadvantage with English spinning mills which produce yarns of more uniform count for a regular market. In the case of the latter class of mills the advantage of specialization which exists in the English industry seems to be fully offset.

In the United States most of the yarn is manufactured on ring spindles, as against the English method of mule spinning. The production of yarn by ring spinning is greater per spindle than mule spinning, although the mule spun yarn is more

even in density and softer in finish. Yarns are numbered according to the number of hanks (there being 84 yards in a hank) required to weigh 1 pound. There are 10 hanks, or 8,400 yards, of No. 10 yarn in 1 pound, while it requires 40 hanks, or 33,600 yards, of No. 40 yarn to weigh a pound. As the yarn is drawn out finer on the spinning frames, the more hanks are required to weigh 1 pound and the greater becomes the difficulty due to breakage. The breaking strength of yarn is also affected by the length of the fiber in the cotton used, the amount of twist in the yarn, and the humidity of the room in which it is spun. Only a very small quantity of yarn of No. 100 or higher is spun on ring spindles, although a few mills in this country have been able to spin successfully No. 120 yarn on ring frames.

Only a part of the raw cotton input of the mills reaches the yarn in its finished state. Through each operation, as picking, carding, spinning, etc., there is a loss of some of the original stock known as waste. A part of this waste, which is chiefly due to evaporation, is not recovered, and this is termed "invisible waste." The percentage of waste in a mill is a varying quantity, due in part to the length of the fiber of the raw cotton and the fineness of the number of the yarn spun. In mills producing coarse yarns where it is possible to rework part of the waste the loss is not over 10 per cent of the input of raw cotton, while in the mills producing higher or finer numbers of yarns the loss will approximate 35 per cent. All of the waste, except that known as "invisible waste," which does not amount to more than 3 or 4 per cent, is recovered and reworked or sold. The waste from the carding and combing machines, which is the most valuable, can be sold for about 75 per cent of the price of raw cotton, while picker waste, consisting of seeds, motes, chaff, etc., is of but little value. The element of waste is of great importance to the manufacturer, and the amount produced in many

operations can be reduced without injury to the product by the proper adjustment of the machines. The best test of this loss can be gained by a comparison between mills or a comparison in the same mill from time to time of the amount of waste recovered and sold. The results obtained by subtracting the number of pounds of yarn produced in the spinning mill from the pounds input of raw cotton to ascertain the amount of waste in domestic and foreign spinning mills may be misleading, since in many of the foreign mills it is customary to condition the yarn produced, the result being that, as the yarn weighs more after conditioning, a smaller percentage of waste would be shown. This practice is not generally followed in the domestic mills. If the total pounds of cloth manufactured be subtracted from the pounds of raw cotton input, taking into consideration amount of stock in process, to ascertain total amount of waste in both the spinning and weaving mills, the result will be in error to the amount of the sizing that remains on the cloth in its finished condition. The amount of waste can best be ascertained by weighing of the pounds recovered and the allowance of a certain per cent of "invisible" waste. The amount of sizing that remains on the yarn after it has been woven into cloth is problematical, there being a considerable amount of it rasped off in passing through the loom. The agents of the Tariff Board were unable to obtain a satisfactory statement of the increase in the weight of the cloth due to sizing on the yarn, as there seems to be considerable difference of opinion on this point among manufacturers.

The efficiency of the weaving mills is affected by numerous conditions, making it impracticable to accurately present these conditions in any tabular statement. No two weaving mills are affected by exactly the same conditions, there being a difference either in the loom equipment, the size and breaking strength of the yarn used, or the

organization of the cloth produced. During the course of the inquiry the agents of the Tariff Board found that a number of mills originally constructed to manufacture plain print cloth are now producing fancy cloth of simple design and construction. The manufacturers stated that this change was necessitated by a lack of demand for the print cloth, and that while the production of each loom appropriated for fancy constructions was decreased, the better demand for fancy cloth more than offset the loss due to decreased production. This change often made it necessary to weave a much narrower cloth than that for which the loom was best adapted, and there is also a loss that must be reckoned due to idle looms where any considerable amount of changing from one construction to another is necessitated.

The breaking of a warp or filling yarn requires that the loom be stopped and the difficulty be adjusted. Some of the looms are equipped with automatic stop-motion attachments, which automatically stop the loom whenever a warp or filling yarn is broken. This makes it possible for a weaver to attend a greater number of looms, a lesser degree of watchfulness being required.

Some of the factors which affect the efficiency of a cotton mill are discussed in connection with the tables on the next page.

### Weaving Costs With Automatic and Plain Looms.

In order to show the exact difference in cost of production that can be directly attributed to the efficiency of a plant, the following illustration is given:

(In both the comparisons of costs which follow, the labor cost of yarn per pound of cloth includes the total labor in the "spinning mill," or through the spooling process, and the labor cost of weaving per pound of cloth includes all the remaining productive labor in the mill. This also applies to the division of the works expense in the cost of yarn and weaving.)

(Continued on Next Page)



## Cotton Mill Efficiency

(Continued from Page 3)

	automatic Mill No. 1 looms	plain Mill No. 2 looms
Width, linear yards per pound	40 in.—3.50	80 x 92
Sley x picks	80 x 92	30—38
Warp and filling yarns	0.031569	0.033591
Labor cost of yarn per pound of cloth	.027360	.045754
Labor cost of weaving per pound of cloth		
Total labor cost of weaving per lb. of cloth	.058929	.079345
Works expense cost of yarn per pound of cloth	.016372	.015780
Works expense cost of weaving per pound of cloth	.011450	.015226
Total works expense cost per pound of cloth	.027822	.031006
Depreciation cost per pound of cloth	.016998	.018171
Total conversion cost per pound of cloth	.103749	.128522
Cotton cost per pound of cloth	.156067	.170093
Total cost per pound of cloth	.268816	.298615
Total cost per yard of cloth	.076805	.085319

The figures above are from two mills weaving exactly the same cloth, both of which are located in the same town and therefore have similar wage conditions. Mill No. 1 is comparatively new and is equipped with automatic looms. Mill No. 2 is quite an old plant equipped with plain looms, one-third of which are over 60 years old and the remaining two-thirds over 30 years old. It will be noted that the total labor cost in mill No. 2 is approximately 2 cents per pound (or nearly 35 per cent) higher than that of mill No. 1. Ninety per cent of this difference is in the weaving labor cost. The total works expense cost per pound of cloth in mill No. 2 is but three-tenths of a cent per pound above that of mill No. 1. It will be noted further that the cost of cotton per pound of cloth in mill No. 2 is one-half cent per pound higher than that of mill No. 1. The original purchase price of cotton used at both these mills was the same, and this excess in mill No. 2 is because of the increased waste in the process of manufacturing, which is undoubtedly due to the age of the mill and machinery. These several items result in the total cost per pound of cloth in mill No. 2 being 3 cents higher than that of mill No. 1 or, reduced to a yardage basis, is a difference of 0.85, or nearly 1 cent per yard.

The exact difference in the cost of manufacture between plain and automatic looms under similar conditions is shown in the following illustration:

	Automatic looms	Plain looms
Width, linear yards per pound	38½ in.—5.50	64 x 64
Sley x picks	64 x 64	30—42
Warp and filling yarns	0.033012	0.033254
Labor cost of yarn per pound of cloth	.028110	.046250
Labor cost of weaving per pound of cloth		
Total labor cost per pound of cloth	.061122	.079504
Works expense cost of yarn per pound of cloth	.016719	.017036
Works expense cost of weaving per pound of cloth	.013300	.014660
Total works expense per pound of cloth	.030019	.031696
Depreciation cost per pound of cloth	.017988	.018765
Total conversion cost per pound of cloth	.109129	.129965
Cotton cost per pound of cloth	.165067	.165067
Total cost per pound of cloth	.274196	.295032
Total cost per yard of cloth	.049494	.053255

In this comparison two costs are given on the same cloth woven in the same mill, but one on automatic looms and the other on plain looms. It will be seen that the total cost per pound of cloth on plain looms is a little over 2 cents higher than that on automatic looms, this difference being almost entirely in the labor cost of weaving. Reduced to a yardage basis, this results in the cost on plain looms being over one-third of a cent per yard higher than that on automatic looms.

## Age Of Machinery.

Another factor which determines the efficiency of a mill is the age of machinery. Table 147, which follows, shows the age of the spinning spindles and looms in the mills covered by the investigation of the board.

The age of machinery effects the cost of production in a number of ways:

(1) The older a machine gets the more frequently it is subject to breakdowns, thus reducing the productive capacity of the mill during the time the machine stands idle, and thereby increasing the overhead charges per unit of product.

(2) It increases the repair expense of the mill.

(3) To the extent that new machines are put on the market capable of a greater output within a given period of time, either through greater speed or through improvements which make it possible for one employee to attend a greater number of machine units, the old machine serves to increase the re-

lative cost of production of the mill, as compared with mills using more modern machines.

To this extent a knowledge of the age of the machinery in a mill is of great value as tending to explain differences in cost of production at a conclusion as to the up-to-date-ness of the industry as a whole in so far as it has been covered by the investigation.

In this connection it may be added that while the investigation of the board covered only about 20 per

cent of the total number of cotton spinning spindles and looms in operation in the country, it is fairly representative of the conditions in the industry as a whole.

As will be seen from the table, over 39 per cent of all the spindles and over 4 per cent of all the looms investigated were not over 10 years old, and 78 per cent of all the spindles and over 74 per cent of all the looms were not over 20 years old. Twelve and five-tenths per cent of the spindles and 17 per cent of the looms were from 20 to 30 years old, while 9.3 per cent of the former and 6.9 per cent of the latter were from 30 to 40 years old. Over 10,000 spindles and 532 looms, constituting 0.2 and 0.4 per cent of the respective total were from 60 to 65 years old.

## Where Indigo Grows

Much of the world's indigo is derived from the Salvadorian plant. This plant, which is known to the Salvadorians as anil, is a woody shrub attaining a height of three or four feet. Its leaves are small, oval and of a dark, rich green color.

At intervals along the main stem are racemes, short stalks round which the flowers cluster, and on these eventually appear numbers of small pods containing seeds. While the plant is very hardy and will grow in almost any soil, provided the climate is to its liking, it requires a deep, rich loam which will admit of the penetration of the long tap roots, with a loose subsoil through which the moisture can percolate and reach the roots.

The water supply plays an important role in the selection of an indigo plantation, since a great deal of water is employed in the manufacture of the dye.

About three months after being sown the plant begins to flower, and at this stage the fields are examin-

ed daily. When the leaves begin to fade and before the flower buds open the stems are ready for cutting. For this purpose a sharp machete is used, and the blow is dealt about three inches above the ground. Tied in bundles the plants are then carried to the sheds containing the vats, where they are subjected to the process of extracting the dye.

From the roots of the plant left in the fields another crop will grow, all that is necessary being the usual weeding and a lookout for leaf cut-

Age	Spinning spindles		Looms	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
5 years and less	992,534	20.9	26,317	20.6
Over 5 and not over 10	901,008	18.9	32,556	25.6
Over 10 and not over 15	967,807	20.3	22,258	17.4
Over 15 and not over 20	854,547	17.9	14,181	11.1
Over 20 and not over 25	429,576	9.0	15,466	12.1
Over 25 and not over 30	168,433	3.5	6,246	4.9
Over 30 and not over 35	281,742	5.9	2,420	1.9
Over 35 and not over 40	161,699	3.4	6,340	5.0
Over 40 and not over 45			1,216	1.0
Over 45 and not over 50				
Over 50 and not over 55				
Over 55 and not over 60			40	.0
Over 60 and not over 65	10,010	.2	532	.4
Total	4,767,350	100.0	127,572	100.0

\*This total includes 217,440 spindles for which only wage data were obtained.

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About three months after being sown the plant begins to flower, and at this stage the fields are examin-

ing ants and other enemies of the young shoot. In from sixty to seventy days it will be ready for cutting. When this is harvested, a third crop will grow and mature, and some times even a fourth crop may be obtained.

The dye is the result of fermentation of the plants. It is particularly from the leaves that the coloring matter is derived; but in order to avoid the cost of labor which their separation from the stems would involve, and because in the flower buds and even in the stems there are traces of the dye, the entire plants are treated.

Just as soon as the cut plants reach the shed where the manufacture of the dye is conducted they are untied and put into a large vat known as te compapador. This is of cement, about five feet in depth, built on an elevation in a shaded position, and the bottom slopes gradually towards one end, where there are a number of discharge holes.

These are so arranged that the liquid in the vat can be drawn off at will.

Into the first tank sufficient fresh water is admitted to cover the plants which are spread out evenly to within a foot of the top of the tank. They are next pressed down by heavily weighted planks, and left to steep for twelve or fourteen hours.

In a few hours the water, which covers planks and all, is observed to become suddenly thickened or muddy and pale green bubbles appear on its surface. Shortly afterward these burst and the fermented leaves lose most of their color.

The planks are removed and the mass is violently stirred with long poles. When the sediment has settled again at the bottom of the first tank the liquid is run off through the discharge holes into the batidor, a smaller tank immediately below the holes of the first tank and of the

(Continued on Page 16.)



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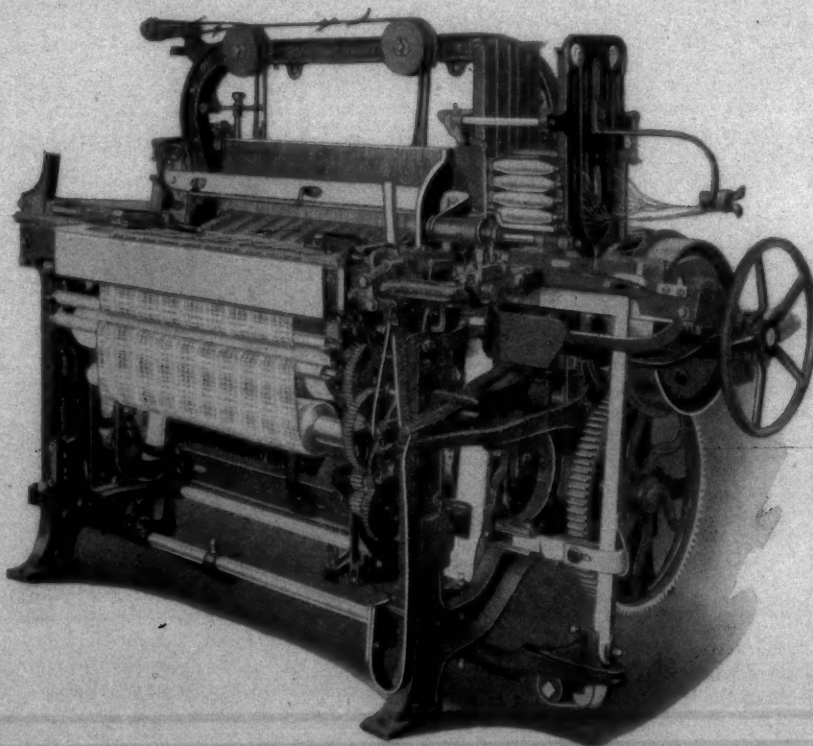
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**C**OST systems are essential to the intelligent operation of any manufacturing plant. On a knowledge of the cost of its product depends the decision whether to accept or refuse orders. Prices cannot be safely fixed in the absence of such accurate knowledge of cost. We have often felt that among some of our competitors such cost systems were not in vogue. Otherwise competitors prices would not touch so close upon cost and frequently fall below cost. Ruinous competition is not always to be explained by the fact that competitors have bought their raw material at exceptional advantage. The average mill possesses an equipment more or less modern and commands the services of operatives of average training. Otherwise a fair influence, where prices are too low to net a fair manufacturing return, the prices are named in ignorance of the actual cost.

We have frequently felt, moreover, that where costs are kept they do not always embrace depreciation of plant. This is a factor which cannot safely be disregarded and the manufacturer should lean towards the liberal side rather than to the conservative in finding his depreciation. This is not always included solely in wear and tear. On the contrary it is frequently found that the equipments have become obsolete by reason of new inventions, resulting in the possibility of installing machinery of productive capacity far in excess of the old machinery.

It is to be feared that not all manufacturers resort to the rigid classification of cost in detail. On the contrary many manufacturers are satisfied to classify expenditures under general heads as repairs and expenses. Much valuable information can be secured by keeping accurate record of all expenses of manufacture under a variety of accounts. In this way it can be determined whether there had been an undue increase in such items as fuel, oil, water, repairs, expense, insurance, taxes, etc. The operating department of the mill will find such information of great value and by recording expenditure in detail it likewise gives the manager a thorough grasp upon such matters.

It is essential to keep an accurate account of shrinkages in process, so as to arrive at the net weight of fiber of each individual successive process. To arrive at the element of picking cost in yarn or fabric, it must be remembered that the pounds passing through the picker cannot be used as the divisor, but rather such number of pounds as is arrived at by taking into account the loss in the subsequent processes. A similar reduction in the number of pounds used as a divisor should be made for each successive process, so that when all of the dividends are ascertained they can be added together and give a thoroughly accurate final cost of the fiber in the finished state.

It was pointed out by the writer of a paper at the recent meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that the cost of each hank roving, or number of yarn, should be arrived at by a system which impresses us as well worthy of consideration. He stated that the strenuous times which cotton mills have passed through in the last ten years and the difficulty of keeping the plants in continuous operation, had induced many manufacturers to change over from products habitually made to others holding out hope of greater profit of the chance that the plant could be more continuously operated on such new lines. It was his contention that in many instances, where such changes would involve radical departures from previous customs, the precaution was not taken to determine the bearing of such departures on cost. It was his suggestion that the overhead or general expenses of the factory itself and of each room should be kept separate and the cost per spindle per day should be ascertained for each department of process. When this had been ascertained, the actual production per spindle for a similar period, whether for the day, the week or a longer period should be ascertained so that by dividing the overhead cost per spindle by the production per pound per spindle the actual cost per pound for each individual hank roving or number of yarn in any process could be definitely ascertained. This system he pointed out would make it possible to ascertain the actual cost of any number of yarn spun and would put the cost precisely where it belonged. Any other plan of ascertaining the cost of hank roving, not usual or customary, would simply be a matter of estimate, this way it could be determined whether or not the production of these unusual numbers of yarn was safe or even desirable.

We propose to adopt some such plan in keeping track of our cost. It is particularly desirable in so far as we are concerned because we spin so many different numbers of yarn, and are called upon to provide so many different preparations of roving.

We also have in mind the expedient of keeping track of the production of every machine following the drawing, by the use of hank clocks. We propose to establish a schedule of what we would be satisfied to regard as a normal and fair production for each of these machines, whether it be a slubber, intermediate, fine frame or spinning frame. We shall keep an accurate account of the number of hanks produced by each frame and by reference to the schedule of roving or yarn under production we can determine at the end of each week the number of hanks turned out and be able to compare the production with the normal number of hanks that should have been turned out, thus arriving at the percentage of efficiency of the plant. Of course

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All kinds Sizing and Finishing Materials, Potato  
Starch, Dextrine, etc.



cisely the same scale of normal production. This would have to be a matter to be determined by each mill for itself and according to the class of stock used, the number of yarn spun, the twist introduced, etc.

We believe that an account such as this will give information of great value. It will help us to tell whether or not we are getting out of each respective process what we have right to expect. It will put the overseers on their mettle.

#### Development of Mercerizing Process.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that mercerization in its present form is a comparatively recent development. Inasmuch as there are a number of interesting features regarding the development of the process from the earliest times when it was first used, the facts of the development may be highly desirable at this time.

John Mercer, from whom the process derives its name, was a calico printer, and in the pursuit of his occupation, he accidentally discovered that when caustic soda was brought in contact with cotton material there was an extensive shrinkage of the material, both in the warp and filling. When he discovered this fact, numerous experiments showed him that the shrinkage might be somewhat over 20 per cent, and besides this, such material would have a much greater affinity for dyestuffs than if it had not been so treated. Patents were granted for the process, and at a number of times he had satisfactory offers for the use of the process. He refused all offers, however, and never succeeded in getting any rewards for his invention. The main reason for this was because the process as he had patented it, applied only to the shrinkage, and not to the results as now obtained. Manufacturers found that the shrinkage made cloth more expensive, and not only this but it would wear longer with a consequent smaller demand, and they were not enthusiastic about its use. The process, was, however, kept in mind by many up-to-date manufacturers and was used somewhat. One of the large uses before being adapted to present day methods was in the making of fabrics with a crepe top, or a slightly puffed surface appearance in various patterns. This was accomplished through the use of cotton yarn for the backing of the cloth and worsted or silk for the face. When such a cloth was mercerized, it caused the back of the fabric to shrink up, creating a crepe or bunched effect on the surface. This process is utilized somewhat today for similar materials.

The results of mercerization as noted today were obtained in an accidental manner. A dyer who was attempting to produce a level shade on a fabric composed of silk and cotton found that the dyestuffs which he used did not dye the silk and cotton the same colors. Remembering that the process of mercerization made cotton yarn

take color faster than under other conditions, he decided to mercerize the cloth to see if the results were not more satisfactory. Knowing that mercerization would shrink the material, and as loss of length was not desired, he mercerized the material under tension and was surprised to find that the result gave a high lustre to the yarn and made the silk and cotton cloth appear very much like a whole silk fabric. From this time is dated the present development of the mercerizing process today. — Wool and Cotton Reporter.

#### The Cotton Supply.

Within ten days the cotton year of 1911-12 will have come to an end and the cotton trade will be occupied watching the receipt of the new cotton at various ports. The extraordinary part of the 1911 cotton crop is the small amount of actual cotton carried over for the new year. From a 16,000,000 bale crop, the largest amount of cotton ever raised in the United States, it is now regarded as probable that there will be left over a visible supply of about 1,400,000 bales.

One of the great arguments by the bears during the year was that a large amount of cotton would be carried over to the new year and could not be absorbed by trade demands. The curious and extraordinary fact is that the visible supply on September 1, in many previous years has exceeded this year's figures. Already from this crop the mills have taken upwards of 15,000,000 bales and cotton observers are of the opinion that it will require about 15,500,000 bales of American cotton to supply the world's demand for the coming year.

Last year's enormous crop was due to perfect conditions, an early preparation and perfect summer and an open fall. Also there was an abnormal yield an acre in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. These States raised 7,494,000 bales of cotton from 13,944 acres (census figures), or an average of 53 bales an acre. The average of 53 bales area from 1904 to 1910 inclusive was 43 of a bale. From 1904 to 1910 the above mentioned States raised on an average about 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

From 1904 to 1910 Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana averaged about .30 bales an acre which applied to a combined acreage of 16,898,000 would produce about 6,100,000 bales in 1912 as compared with 6,664,000 in 1911. These figures call for less than 4,000,000 bales of cotton to be raised in Texas while most of the rabid bears have been estimating a yield of 5,500,000 bales for Texas. Only twice in its history did Texas ever raise 4,000,000 bales and only three times in its history has it raised 3,500,000 bales. To raise 5,000,000 bales in 1912, Texas must grow .45 bales per acre. To produce 4,000,000 bales, Texas must raise .36 of a bale an acre, something she failed to do in 1910, 1911, 1907, 1905, 1903, 1902 and 1901. — Wall Street Journal.

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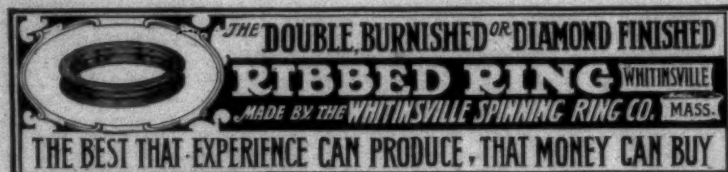


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### The Logical Location for Textile Mills

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If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.



# Cut-Off for Spooling Machines

**T**HE invention by William T. Baldwin, of Troy, New York, relates to certain new and useful improvements in Spool Cut-Outs for Spooling-Machines, and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the reference characters marked thereon, which form a part of this specification. Similar characters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view in side elevation of a spool-winding mechanism provided with the new improved automatic spool cut-out, showing the partly filled spool in contact with a friction-wheel fixed upon a drive-shaft which is shown in cross-section. Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of the same.

This invention relates to machines for winding thread or yarn from banks onto spools by means of a friction-wheel, in contact with which the partly filled spool is supported by means of a movable spool-holder.

The principal object of the invention is to utilize the movement of the spool-holder due to the accumulation of thread upon the spool to automatically remove the filled spool from contact with the driving friction-wheel to prevent overloading of the spool.

Other objects will appear in connection with the following description:

Referring to the drawings wherein the invention is shown in preferred form, 1, is the drive-shaft, and 2, is a friction-wheel fixed thereon adapted to engage the partly filled spool 3, rotatively supported by a spool-holder 4. The spool-holder 4, which is in the form of a yoke is pivoted at 5, upon a bracket 6, bolted to the frame 7, of the machine, whereby the spool-holder is adapted to oscillate vertically to move the spool toward and from the friction-wheel 2.

Pivoted at 8, upon the lower end of the bracket 6, is a cut-out lever 9, carrying a pin 10, adapted to engage a cam-surface or incline 11, on the underside of the spool-holder

to raise the spool-holder sufficiently to lift the spool out of contact with the friction wheel, 2, and thereby to cut out the spool from further operation. Fixed upon the spool-holder 4, is a stop-plate 12, which normally projects into the path of the pin 10, to prevent the same from being swung into contact with the cam-surface 11, on the spool-holder. A coil-spring 13 connected with the cut-out lever 9 tends to hold the pin 10, against the stop-plate 12, until said stop-plate is raised

as the filling of the spool is completed to the desired degree. As soon as the stop-plate 12, has been raised out of the path of the pin 10, the spring 13, automatically moves the cut-out lever 9, to force the pin 10, against the cam-surface 11, thereby further raising the spool-holder sufficiently to elevate the filled spool out of engagement with the friction wheel 2, thereby cutting out the spool from the operation of the machine, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. The operator thereupon removes the filled spool,

automatically operating the cut-out lever 9, when released by the stop-plate, 12, but said lever may be caused to thus operate automatically in any known manner.

To adapt this device for filling the spools to a greater or less degree as desired, or to the filling of spools of different diameters, the vertically adjustable plate 12 is shown, said plate being pivotally mounted upon the spool-holder at 15, and adapted to be locked in the desired adjusted position by means of a screw 16, passing through a slot 17, in said plate.

If desired the edge of the plate may be provided with a graduated scale, 18, adapted to be read in connection with an index, 19, on the spool-holder to guide the operator in adjusting the plate 12.

## The Inventor Claims:

1. In a spool-winding mechanism and in combination, a friction drive-wheel; a spool-holder movable toward and from said wheel, and adapted to support a partly filled spool in contact therewith; a cut-out lever automatically movable when released, and having a projection adapted by the automatic movement of the lever to engage and raise said spool-holder; and a stop-plate carried by said spool-holder, and vertically adjustable thereupon, said stop-plate projecting normally into the path of said projection, and adapted to be raised above said path by the accumulation of thread upon said spool.

2. In a spool-winding, mechanism, and in combination, a friction-drive wheel; a pivotally mounted spool-holder oscillatory vertically toward and from said wheel, and adapted to support partly filled spool in contact therewith; a cut-out lever having a projection; a spring connected with said lever tending to cause said projection to engage and raised said spool-holder; and a stop-plate carried by said spool-holder, and vertically adjustable thereupon, said stop-plate projecting normally into the path of said projection, and adapted to be raised above said path by the accumulation of thread upon said spool.

(Continued on Page 16)

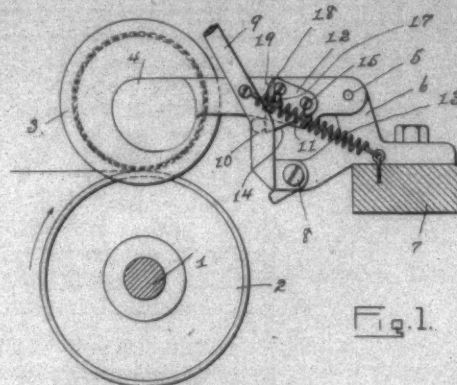


Fig. 1.

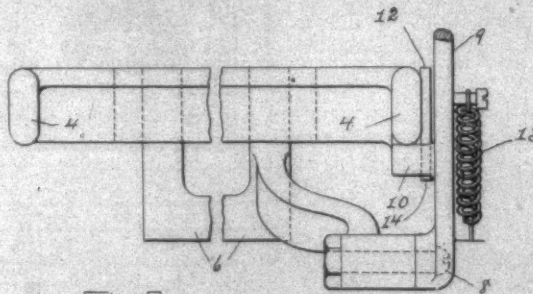


Fig. 2.

## Baldwin Spool Cut-Out for Spooling Machines.

and then to force said pin, 10, against the cam-surface 11, on the spool-holder to further raise the spool-holder and support the same in raised position.

The friction-wheel, 2, engages the partly filled spool, that is, such body of thread as has been wound upon the spool; and, as the filling of the spool continues, the enlarging diameter of the body of thread thereon will gradually raise the spool-holder. The stop-plate 12, will thus be gradually carried upward by the

from the path of the pin, 10, just as the filling of the spool is completed to the desired degree. As soon as the stop-plate 12, has been raised out of the path of the pin 10, the spring 13, automatically moves the cut-out lever 9, to force the pin 10, against the cam-surface 11, thereby further raising the spool-holder sufficiently to elevate the filled spool out of engagement with the friction wheel 2, thereby cutting out the spool from the operation of the machine, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. The operator thereupon removes the filled spool,

replaces it with an empty spool, winds the end of the thread sufficiently upon the new spool to be properly engaged by the friction-wheel 2, and then sets the cut-out mechanism by forcing the cut-out lever, 9, forward past the stop-plate 12, until the holder and spool drop into operative position.

To facilitate setting the cut-out mechanism, the rear edge of the cut-out plate 12, is inclined or beveled as shown at 14.

A spring 13, is shown for automatically operating the cut-out lever 9, when released by the stop-plate, 12, but said lever may be caused to thus operate automatically in any known manner.

# W. H. BIGELOW

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Osnaburgs.

Editor:

I would like to know the best construction for making seven ounce osnaburgs for the cement sack trade. What breaking strength is required on those goods? What percent of sizing can be safely put on the warps?

R. C.

### Park for West Durham, N. C.

It has been announced by the management of the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C., that it is their intention to beautify the open space between the mill building and the railroad at West Durham and make the whole into an attractive park for the use of the mill people. A band stand will be erected, flower beds put in and the whole lighted with electricity, in short a beautiful little park will be made.

### Carolina Long Staple.

Editor:

Your readers doubtless know of the recent efforts to raise long staple cotton in South Carolina and I wish some of those who purchased some of it last year would tell me the results obtained. Does it run even? Does it spin as well as Mississippi cotton and make as strong yarn?

I want to see this cotton grown in South Carolina and wish to encourage same, but before placing orders for any of it to be delivered this fall I would like to have the benefit of the experience of others.

"Long Staple."

### Oldest Mill Men.

We would like to have information from our readers relative to the following:

Who is the oldest superintendent in the South in age?

Which superintendent of a Southern mill has had the longest experience as superintendent?

Which superintendent of a Southern mill has had the longest experience in cotton manufacturing?

Which overseer has had the longest experience in cotton manufacturing?

We will appreciate any information which is sent in answer to any of these questions.

Editor.

### Aircraft Fabrics.

The increasing success of airships and aeroplanes opens up a new field for textile manufacturers, particularly for those who put quality before quantity. Up to the present the demand for balloon and aeroplane fabrics has been small, but it is increasing and since every country will probably commence to maintain a fleet of airships and several hundreds of aeroplanes, the demand will soon be large.

The object of this article is to give manufacturers a guide to the qualities expected of a balloon or aeroplane fabric.

The first and foremost of these qualities is that the material must be as light as it is possible to make it for a given strength. The material must also be even in strength, since the effective strength of a fabric is that of its weakest part. These two requirements enforce that the finest qualities of raw material must be used, and that the greatest care must be taken in their manufacture.

Dressing of any kind must not be used in the finishing process, unless either the percentage increase in strength is greater than the percentage increase in weight, or the durability of the cloth is increased. Bleaching or other processes that improve the appearance of the cloth at the expense of the strength must be omitted, as appearance is of secondary importance.

Balloon fabrics and most aeroplane fabrics are proofed by some means, generally by coatings of rubber or oxidized oils, and in order that this may be done easily, efficiently and with the minimum increase in weight, the fabric must be closely woven. In the case of balloon fabrics which have to retain hydrogen, this is of extreme importance, otherwise a large amount of proofing would be required, and the fabric would be excessively heavy.

Other essential qualities are: Durability under exposure to weather and a high resistance to tearing.—Fiber and Fabric.

### Present to Mr. Powell.

The general manager and employees of the Monticello (Ark) Cotton Mills presented C. M. Powell, formerly assistant superintendent of that mill, with a handsome gold watch chain when he left there recently. Mr. Powell has been with

the Monticello Mills for about two years. He is now superintendent of the Putnam Mills and Power Co., of Eatonton, Ga.

### Fire Under Automatic Sprinklers.

Report of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for June shows a total of 74 fires in the selected risk which this company insures. The total fire loss in the 63 cases where the property was protected by automatic sprinklers was \$11,013.00, or an average of \$175.00 per fire. In the 11 cases where the property was not protected by automatic sprinklers the losses aggregated \$41,131.00, or an average of \$3,739.00 per fire. The ratio shows that the average loss where there were no sprinklers was more than 21 times the loss where sprinklers were installed. In one of the cases without sprinklers, contract for same had been let but they had not yet been put in.

### Caps Adopted by Mill Girls.

A unique and pretty custom has recently been adopted by the girl operatives in the weave room at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C. One of the girls in the weave room, acting upon a suggestion recently made to her, appeared at work in a neat white cap, tied on one side with a pretty ribbon. Soon every girl in the room had a cap exactly like it and the wearing of the caps has become a firmly established custom. These dainty caps add not only a great deal to appearance of the girls and the room, but prove to be much more hygienic than exposing the hair to the lint and dampness of the mill.

### Brilliant Idea.

Artist—I'd like to devote my last picture to a charitable purpose.

Critic—Why not give it to an institution for the blind?—Ex.

### Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

..... Superintendent  
..... Overseer of Carding  
..... Overseer of Spinning  
..... Overseer of Weaving  
..... Overseer of Cloth Room  
..... Master Mechanic

## Superintendents and Overseers

### Lavonia Cotton Mills.

#### Lavonia, Ga.

Jno. N. Howard ..... Superintendent  
J. W. Hyde ..... Carder  
T. W. Carlton ..... Spinner  
E. M. Bruteher ..... Master Mechanic

### Amazon Mill.

#### Thomasville, N. C.

O. L. Wagstaff ..... Superintendent  
Jas. Bost ..... Carder  
W. R. Ennis, Jr. .... Spinner  
Benjamin Hansell ..... Master Mech.

### Rhode Island Mill.

#### Spray, N. C.

L. Knowles ..... Superintendent  
B. W. Koontz ..... Carder and Spinner  
F. D. DeHart ..... Weaver and C. R.  
W. J. Donaha ..... Master Mechanic

### Seminole Mfg. Co.

#### Clearwater, S. C.

A. H. McCarrel ..... Superintendent  
B. D. Hughes ..... Asst. Supt.  
F. C. Bertrand ..... Carder and Spinner  
W. A. Kalbfleisch ..... Weaver  
T. B. Harrison ..... Cloth Room  
W. S. Magee ..... Master Mechanic

### Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co.

#### Tallassee, Ala.

Jno. M. O'Brien ..... Superintendent  
D. R. Harriman, Jr. .... Carder  
T. D. Crockett ..... Spinner  
R. L. Harris and Jos. Bowers ..... W'rs  
J. N. Vincent ..... Cloth Room  
Walter Wright ..... Master Mechanic

### Brookford Mills.

#### Brookford, N. C.

H. J. Holbrook ..... Superintendent  
F. H. Congdon ..... Carder  
J. A. Johnson ..... Spinner  
T. G. Moser ..... Weaver  
D. B. Starnes ..... Cloth Room  
S. A. Lovelace ..... Dyer  
Jno. Balew ..... Master Mech.

### Cliffside Mills.

#### Cliffside, N. C.

W. L. Packard ..... Superintendent  
C. C. Tate ..... Carder  
W. K. Collins ..... Spinner  
P. C. Hawkins ..... Weaver  
J. W. Wright ..... Cloth Room  
A. I. Moore ..... Dyer  
R. D. Hicks ..... Master Mechanic  
R. L. Mode ..... Slasher and Beamer



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Other countries in Postal Union .....	2.00
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29

### Will Boost Circulation.

It is our custom to make little effort to increase our circulation during the summer months as we have never found the hot weather a good time to solicit subscribers. We do not send out solicitors during the summer months, but with the coming of fall and cooler weather we start our traveling men out again.

On September first we will put one man on the road and a short time later will send out an additional representative.

The Southern Textile Bulletin is now well established and has today more paid subscribers among Southern mills than any other journal.

We will continue to operate our circulation on the pay-in-advance basis as we believe it is the right method of conducting a journal. We are the only Southern Journal which operates on such a basis, but we are well satisfied with the results.

We expect to be able to show a rapid increase and to reach a record circulation figure this Fall.

### Basis of Prosperity.

The predicted contraction of business for this presidential year has failed to materialize in spite of the unusual incidents connected with the nominations in both of the old parties.

The present general prosperity of the county appears to be sound and business men and bankers seem to have confidence in the situation to an unusual degree. Politics seems to have lost its effect as a disturbing factor.

The basis of this prosperity is the magnificent crops which are promised by the recent reports of the Department of Agriculture and the feeling that high prices will be obtained by the farmers for all products of the soil.

The cotton crop while not in the class of that of the past year, will undoubtedly be of good size and will probably be the second largest that has ever been raised. A conservative estimate is that the 1912 cotton crop, including the seed, will bring to the South over \$1,000,000,000.

It is predicted by those in the

wheat trade that the yield of spring and winter wheat will be between 725,000,000 and 750,000,000 bushels.

The estimated corn crop is figured at 2,811,000,000 bushels; that of oats 1,207,000,000, already a record breaker; hay crop 73,000,000 tons, which nearly doubles last year's yield; and barley will probably pan out a yield of 202,000,000 bushels much bettering that of last year. The potato crop is indicated as the largest in four years, the estimate of 371,482,300 as against 292,737,000 bushels last year, while rye, flax and apples show a very decided gain over 1911. Excluding the cotton, tobacco and rice outlook which is also excellent, these figures as cited for August 1 are so promising that they indicate nothing but what is most auspicious for the business interests of the American people.

Another vital factor which adds largely to the general prosperity is the fact that the laborer is now generally employed and receiving wages which will enable him to buy largely of these products of the soil.

In our own industry we find the mill operating on full time whereas last year at this time there were many idle plants and a large portion of the industry was upon short time. A similar condition prevails in many other industries and everywhere there is a clamor for laborers.

The United States Steel Corporation is so badly in need of workmen that they are not only advertising for them but are sending out solicitors and their additional requirements are said to amount to over five thousand men.

The general prosperity is having a remarkable effect upon the textile industry and the present condition promises to continue for some time to come.

The ability of the demand for cotton goods to contract and expand is indeed remarkable. Only a short time ago, with practically the same population in this country, cotton goods of all kinds were drugs on the market and now with all the mills in operation the demand can not be supplied.

Last year the pessimists were crying "too many mills" and predicting absolute disaster to the entire industry and now the Southern mills have ordered over 700,000 additional spindles which will represent an increase of \$15,000,000 in capital invested and every day new projects are announced.

We rejoice in the prosperity not only of the textile industry but of the whole country and we hope for a long continuation of same.

### Swiss Cotton Industry.

The Swiss cotton industry, which centers in Zurich, includes 63 spinning mills and 23 thread mills with an aggregate of over 1,500,000 spindles, and 65 weaving mills with 20,000 looms, employing altogether about 30,000 hands. The value of cotton goods, other than embroideries, exported in 1911, increased \$710,605. There has been but little development in the Swiss cotton industry in recent years, the number of spindles having increased only about 1,000 since 1907.

Embroidery manufacture has been steadily extending its area of production beyond the St. Gall consular district, where it originated and where it is still centered and has spread over a great part of eastern Switzerland. In the Zurich district, there are now 51 factories with 343 embroidery machines in operation. The increased number of automatic machines and the general discarding of inefficient and worn-out machines for the smooth-working 10-yard Schiffli machines explain the tremendous output and the reduced cost of production.

The lace industry was also exceedingly prosperous, the demand being good throughout the year, with the United States as the chief market. Lace exports were valued at \$934,545, an increase of \$257,439 over 1910. Swiss laces, while machine made, show such excellence of design and finish, and imitate so closely hand-made laces, that they have largely taken the place of the latter.—Consular Reports.

### Trade in China.

There seems to be no question but that the cotton goods trade in the Hongkong territory and probably in all China is at a turning point. While it is easy to overestimate the effects of the revolution in such matters the actual existing tendencies in social and commercial lines—as, for example, the disposition of a large portion of the Chinese people in treaty ports, and even in interior cities to take up with foreign style clothing and foreign articles generally—are certain to have an important effect on trade. In Hongkong and nearby ports there has been a change in the demand for woolen cloths and cotton goods in imitation of wool or of a style to suit Chinese ideas of foreign clothing has increased immensely, while there has been a marked decrease in the comparative demand for goods suitable for Chinese clothing of the old style. This change may or may not become universal in China, but it is already of material proportions and the new demand promises to be indefinitely extended.



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LOOMS.

## PERSONAL NEWS

A. J. Wilborn has moved from Experiment, Ga., to Griffin, Ga.

J. W. McAplaine has moved from Dallas, N. C., to Fort Mills, S. C.

M. J. Tyson, of East Tallassee, Ala., has accepted a position with the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills.

Z. C. Mauney, of Shelby, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C.

Ault Moore, of Henrietta, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at Coolemees, N. C.

J. A. Lovelace, of Cowpens, S. C., has accepted a position with the Clifton Mfg. Co., Cowpens, S. C.

J. A. Byrd has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., and is now located at Kinston, N. C.

Deaver Little, superintendent of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., spent last Friday in Charlotte on business.

T. C. Gore, of Athens, Ga., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at the Manchester Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

C. E. McGee, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

M. T. Copeland, has resigned his position as overseer at Siluria, Ala., and is now overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

G. L. Norris has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hogansville, (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

B. W. Robinson has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Hogansville (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Will Bowers has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Frank C. Rollins, of the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Clegghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. F. Sides has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

W. A. Douglas, from the Merri-mac Mills, Huntsville, Ala., is now overseer of the picker room at the Lanett (Ala.) Mills.

Frank Lee has resigned his position with the Ice-more-lee Mills, Monroe, N. C., and has gone into the grocery business.

Bud Kizziah has accepted a position as second hand in the quiller room at the Highland Park Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

M. L. Hull has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position in Atlanta, Ga.

Ira D. Bridges has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills and is now at the Lynchburg, (Va.) Mills.

C. N. Steed, superintendent of the Highland Park Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., had the misfortune to lose his residence by fire last week.

Rucker Bland, of Caroleen, N. C., has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills.

O. J. Ludwick, overseer of weaving at Martinville, Va., was painfully injured last week when he fell and broke his collar bone.

C. A. Davis, who recently resigned as overseer of carding at the Manetta Mill, Lando, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Nos. 1 and 2 mills of the same place.

B. S. Helms has resigned his position at the Highland Park Mill, Charlotte, N. C., and has accepted a position in the Highland Park Mill No. 3 of the same place.

N. P. Stearns has resigned his position with the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., and accepted a position as warper tender at the Elizabeth Mill of the same place.

Emanuel Faulkner is not second hand in No. 1 and 2 Mills, of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., as announced last week, as that position is filled by Lowry McCary.

Will Gibson has resigned as second hand in the No. 1 spinning at the Mass. Mills Lindale, Ga., and is now overseer of spinning at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

Will Billings has resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Highland Park Mills No. 3 and is now second hand in carding at Gibsonville, N. C.

S. F. Padgett, of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted the position of loom fixer at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

L. C. Lovell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Maple Mills Dillon, S. C., and now has a similar position at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

C. S. Hagood, superintendent of the Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga., has been transferred to a similar position with the Bibb Mill No. 2 of the same place.

E. C. Carpenter, assistant treasurer of the Monroe (N. C.) Mills, is acting as manager of that mill until a superintendent is selected.

H. L. Whitman has resigned his position with the Toxaway Mill, Anderson, S. C., and is now with the Grendel Mill No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

J. C. Bryson, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a similar position at the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn.

B. L. Branson, who recently resigned as bookkeeper for the Florence City Mill, Forest City, N. C., now has a similar position at the Clegghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

R. A. Burris has resigned as superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., to take effect Sept. 1st. On Sept. 15th he will become superintendent and manager of the cotton department of the Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



## C. O. B. MACHINE

By installing the C. O. B. Machine in your Opening Room, you will find less injury to the cotton fibres—a saving in stock—the manufacturing of better cloth—the reducing of your waste account.

We can tell you more! Write us.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Concord, N. C.**—One of the houses of the Locke Mills, was struck by lightning and one end torn away.

**Huntington, W. Va.**—It is reported here that the Scott Knitting Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, will establish a plant at this place.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The entire plant of the new Westervelt Mill is now in operation on the production of plain and fancy India lawns.

**Gibsonville, N. C.**—The Minneola Mills have completed the improvements to their dyeing department. The company does not contemplate any further changes at present.

**Converse, S. C.**—The house occupied by E. H. Turner, assistant manager of the store of the Clifton Mfg. Co., was burned last week. The fire originated in the stove flue.

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—The Cannon Mills resumed operations Monday morning, after standing four days in order to give the operatives a vacation.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The residences belonging to the old part of the Dunson Mill are being painted which gives them a much neater appearance and adds a whole lot to the looks of that part of the town.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Work on the previously mentioned addition to the Carolina Mills is well under way. As announced, this building is to be 231 feet long and 105 feet wide, standard mill construction.

**Kershaw, S. C.**—Work on the Kershaw Cotton Mills has begun. The brick are being hauled to the site, the land has been laid off and soon the actual building of the plant will begin.

**Prendergrast, Tenn.**—W. J. McLendon, president of the Prendergrast Cotton Mills, recently organized, is purchasing machinery to be installed in the new mill which will be built at this place.

**Griffin, Ga.**—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Cherokee Mills, by the Lowell Machine Shop and others. R. H. Drake was appointed receiver, under bond of \$10,000.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—The Waukesha Mills, which were recently mentioned as being organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 have elected the following officers: O. Benton, president, L. S. Ledbetter vice-president, E. C. Benton, secretary and treasurer, and O. W. Whiteback, manager. This company will take over the Cherokee Hosiery Mills and add new machinery to bring the daily capacity up to 250 dozen men's ribbed hosiery.

**Eatonville, Ga.**—The Imperial Cotton Mills has started work on the erection of a factory building and 17 additional tenant houses on the mill property. When this factory is completed the capacity of the mills, it is said, will be doubled.

**Tyler, Tex.**—An overall factory is to be established here by Tom Swan. The building will be two stories high of brick. The upper floor will be used as an overall factory and the lower floor for a warehouse.

**Wesson, Miss.**—The assessment of the Mississippi Mills property, originally assessed at \$1,000,000, has been further reduced by the board of supervisors until it now stands at \$100,000, a loss to Wesson of approximately \$1,250 in taxes.

**Winchester, Va.**—The Virginia Woolen Company is making extensive improvements to its plant. They are building a picking room and finishing room and making a large addition for placing the looms which are now being built.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—Work on the new building for the Armstrong Cotton Mills Company is going on rapidly, and with good weather during the fall months it is probable that the new mill will be completed by the latter part of the year.

**Cokeville, Tenn.**—It is reported that the Nashville Hosiery Mills contemplate establishing a branch plant at this place. It is said that the company has not decided whether the branch will be located at Cokeville or at Bridgeport, Ala., as recently mentioned.

**Mountain Island, N. C.**—The Armon Manufacturing Co. has closed down for three days to do some repair work on the water wheel. It will be ready for running again by Monday morning. This company has just installed a new band machine and seven spinning frames.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The Standard Processing Company, is the name of a new company which has been organized here, has plans under consideration for the erection of a mercerizing plant to cost nearly \$200,000. It is understood that bids for the erection of the new plant have been asked for.

**Rockwood, Tenn.**—The Rockwood Hosiery Mills have plans and specifications for the erection of an additional building, which they were previously reported as planning. The plans call for a two-story structure with basement, 159 x 200 feet, and a 250 foot addition. These plans were drawn up by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass.

**Bedford City, Va.**—The Bedford Mills Company, manufacturers of flannels, will build an addition to their plant and add enough machinery to double the capacity of their carding and spinning department. They also contemplate the installation of electric power.

**Union, S. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union-Buffalo Mills Co. at the New York offices of the company, 490 Broome street, called for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$7,000,000 to \$8,500,000, the company was authorized to issue 15,000 additional shares at a par value of \$100 each.

**Randleman, N. C.**—Last Thursday night some one cut the big driving belt at the Deep River Mills, and while the watchman, superintendent and others were repairing it, another large belt very near was also cut. The object in cutting the belts is beyond conjecture and a reward for the miscreant has been offered by the management.

**Rosemary, N. C.**—The Rosemary Manufacturing Company, previously mentioned as planning to erect an additional mill, have decided upon the equipment of the new plant and are now having plans prepared. The machinery for the new mill will include 22,000 spindles and 500 wide Jacquard looms, and accompanying equipment. All of the contracts have been awarded except for the building proper.

**Nashville, Tenn.**—The May Hosiery Mills have completed the erection of an additional building. It is a two-story structure, containing about 10,000 square feet of floor space. The hosiery inspectors will be moved into the new building and utilize their old space for new machinery. The plant is now operating at full capacity, with a daily output of 1,200 pairs of misses' and 350 dozen pairs of women's hose. About three hundred operatives are employed at the plant.

**Jacksonville, Ala.**—Under an order of a bankrupt court, the Verlina Mills at Jacksonville, which was recently declared bankrupt, was sold in this city last week by J. T. Gardner, trustee in bankruptcy, to W. P. Hazelwood of Boston.

The price paid for the property was \$17,000 cash and the assumption of outstanding debts on the machinery, amounting to some \$11,000 or \$12,000.

It is understood that the plant will resume operations under the management of the new purchaser, manufacturing products similar to that heretofore manufactured here.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The Brogon Mills will partially close down their plant for one week beginning September 1st, for the purpose of taking stock and securing a complete valuation of the machinery in the mill, in addition to the other property of the company. Very few of the employees will lose any time and none of them will be out but for a short while if at all, as the stock taking operations will not prevent the operatives from continuing their work.

**Harriman, Tenn.**—The Harriman-Riverside Woolen Mills are now in full operation producing woolen goods. The cost of the plant, including buildings and machinery, was \$40,000. The main building is 237x40 feet, with a 40x80 foot ell. There was also erected a 24x58 foot dry and dye house, a 12x60 foot storage house and a repair room, etc. Brick construction, with metal and composition roofs, was followed throughout. The equipment of the plant includes about 650 spindles, 20 narrow looms, 15 broad looms, and accompanying machinery, driven by a sixty horse power steam plant and electricity.

**Dublin, Ga.**—The work of getting the Oconee River Mills in shape for manufacturing after a long period of idleness is progressing rapidly and it is expected the machinery will be started shortly after the first of next month. The new plant will have 5,200 ring spindles and 200 new automatic looms, which will be operated on 40-inch, 48x48-3.25 sheetings.

The Oconee River Mills, a new company organized recently by officers of the Eastman Cotton Mills of Eastman—will not take over the plant and business of the Eastman Mills, but will operate the old Georgia Cotton Mills here in Dublin. The officers of the company are the same as those of the Eastman Cotton Mills, viz. W. N. Leitch, president; C. H. Peacock, treasurer, and S. C. Smyly, general manager.

**Tryon, N. C.**—Trustee S. M. Robinson, of Lowell, N. C., will sell at public auction all the assets of the Tryon Hosiery Co., bankrupt, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock, on the premises of the mill plant in Tryon.

The assets consist of real estate, containing 40 acres, mill buildings and 32 tenement houses; water development, store building, knitting machinery, dye house machinery and equipment, shafting, pulleys, hangers and belting; yarn on hand, knit goods, mill supplies, hosiery, boards, press papers, etc.; dye stuffs, dye house supplies and office supplies and furniture, store fixtures, cash register and general merchandise in store at Lynn, one motor truck and accounts receivable appearing on the books of the



Thursday, August 29, 1912.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

bankrupt estate and its trustee. These assets have been appraised at \$62,650.

All bidders will be required to deposit with the referee a certified check for the sum of \$2,500.

**Stonewall, Miss.**—The Stonewall Cotton Mills have about completed the improvements to their plant, which, as mentioned previously, were begun some time ago. About \$75,000 has been invested in new buildings, machinery, repairs, improvements, etc. The new buildings include a new dye house, of brick concrete and cement construction, and a finishing building for cotton goods. The dye house is 236 feet long by 50 feet wide. The finishing building is 128 feet long by 40 feet wide, brick construction with mill floors. The cost of these buildings is approximately \$15,000. A portion of the equipment for dyeing and finishing has already been added and the remainder will be contracted for at an early date. The power from the present steam plant will be sufficient to take care of the new addition, including a few cards, which are the only new textile machines being added.

**John J. Kerner Shot.**

John J. Kerner, a member of the firm of the American Hosiery Mills of Kernersville, N. C., and one of the most prominent men in that section of the state, was shot and probably fatally injured by a young man named Claude Dickens. Mr. Kerner had gone to his mill plant for some purpose and found several young men drinking and carousing. He intervened when, it is said, Dickens became insulted, ran into his house and picking up a shotgun emptied the entire load into Mr. Kerner's arm and side at a range of twenty to thirty feet. The left arm was practically shot away, while many shot found lodgment in Kerner's body. Dickens was arrested and lodged in jail at Winston-Salem to await the outcome of Kerner's injuries. It is reported that Mr. Kerner has a slim chance for recovery.

**\$122.00 in Prizes.**

During the past few years R. R. Haynes, president of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills has given every fall a sum of money in prizes for the best front yards and neatest kept premises.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of inspecting the yards and awarding prizes. The yards and premises of every home in Cliffside (colored as well as white) were visited on Friday and at a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Hall on Saturday night after a number of speeches were made the prizes were awarded.



**A Humidifier to Forget**

I want you to forget the Turbo Humidifier—by remembering it—paradoxical as that seems.

If you remember

**THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER**

that is, install it, you may forget it then; that is it was made to use; not to get out of order, and not to demand all your time and attention, if it does. It needs a little care, not much; not as much as some—hence its quick recognition by busy textile managers.

Forget it—by remembering it first.

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

The committee found an improvement of more than 100 per cent in the beauty of the premises.

The following is a list of the names of those who won the prizes and the amounts received:

\$12.00 each—Mrs. C. C. Wall and Oscar Duncan.

\$10.00 each—Mrs. G. K. Moore.

\$8.00 each—Mrs. F. B. Raymond and R. B. Watkins.

\$5.00 each—Mesdames C. D. Hughes, Hester Carpenter, Joseph Fisher, A. J. Crawley and Quinn Domick.

\$3.00 each—Mesdames C. W. Causby, Pink Carpenter, Thos. Biggerstaff, D. O. McBrayer and J. M. Allhands.

\$2.00 each—J. A. Johnson, Jas. Harris, C. P. Moore, W. W. Lavelander, Charity Keeter and Quince Lemmons.

\$1.00 each—Mesdames W. C. Gofforth, Thos. Harrill, Furman Bland, J. M. Swofford, Jno. McKinney, R. R. James, Irvin Moore, Preston Freeman, Julius Beam, Robert Swofford, William Winn, Grover Padgett, Thos. Price, John Atkinson, Gill Atkinson, Asbury Padgett, Thomas Waters, A. C. Swofford, Boyce Bridges, Lizzie Goode, C. S. Humphries, C. C. Blanton, L. M. Smith, June Thrift, Claude Holder, Berry McCurry, W. B. Stepp, Lee Sloop, Geo. Hamrick, T. C. Jarrett and Miss Beuna Fortune.

**Injured in Mill.**

While attending his duties in the picker room at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., C. A. Bryant was painfully injured last week when his head came in contact with a fast moving pulley. He sustained an ugly wound across the side of his forehead.

**Annual Picnic of Elizabeth Mills.**

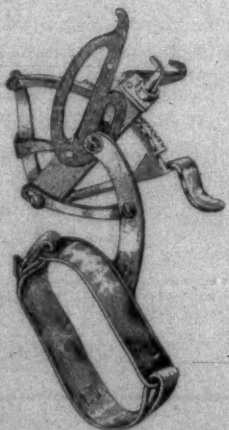
The annual picnic of the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was held on August 9th, about 200 mill people being present. The event took place in a large grove near the mill and proved to be a most enjoyable occasion. The dinner proved to be a veritable feast, the tables being crowded with every good thing imaginable and every one present was invited to gather around the great tables.

During the afternoon there were various games and amusements with prizes from the overseers for the boys who excelled in games. A feature of the day was a base ball game between Elizabeth and Chadwick-Hoskins. About 3 p. m. the people were again called to the tables to enjoy a water melon feast.

Each year the management of this mill gives its people a picnic and this year's event was in every way comparable to the previous ones.

**The Byrd Knotter**

**Price \$20.00**



**Simple of Operation**

**Durability Guaranteed**

**Small Repair Cost**

**Byrd Manufacturing Co.**

**DURHAM, N. C.**

**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING**  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—In the cotton goods market long forward contracts are still conspicuous by their absence. Whereas, a few days ago there were many inquiries at hand which tended to give sellers the belief that before the end of the week many such contracts would be effected the situation in the raw material end of the market has been such as to make jobbers and other large handlers hesitate for some time before putting through any deals other than those embraced in purchases for immediate requirements.

There were many sales last week, but nearly all were of a like character—confined to the immediate requirements of the purchasers. The number of large purchases were too few to attract very much attention. The general opinion seems to prevail, however, that big buyers will not stay out of the market much longer, as it is expected that the developments of the last few days in the raw cotton situation have been such that appreciable effect will be worked on prices in the cotton goods end of the market to an extent that will bring long forward contracts quickly into prominence. Sellers are by no means dismayed, however, at the situation. They point out that August is generally a dull month in the print, gingham and colored goods end of the market, and maintain that the volume of sales has not been much below normal. In fact, it is even contended that in several departments the sales have been in excess of those of last year. They admit, however, that many large orders were impending at the early part of the week and have gone by the board until the situation in the raw product has been better determined. The most important factor in determining the waiting attitude of the buyers has been in regard to what will be the general results of the field in crops. A bumper crop has been looked for, and announcements of the last few days have tended to conform the general convictions along this line. That the size of the crop may prove such as to make it well worth while to wait for a better analysis before making long forward contracts is the sentiment which has become almost general among the buying contingent.

Demand in dress goods and men's wear fabric has been particularly good. On dress goods generally, in fact, the demand has been lively enough that some spring lines have already been withdrawn. Jobbers are calling for further supplies on men's wear, particularly serges, and are finding the mills so well sold up that it is being found impossible for some of the mills to handle all the orders that are coming forward.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week was very dull, with only a light inquiry. As a rule, prices were unchanged, but

several odd styles, both narrow and wide, were secured at concessions of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a cent.

Sales for the week were about 60,000 pieces, of which 20,000 were for spot and 40,000 for future deliveries.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in.....	—	—
28-in, 64x60s ....	3 7-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s ....	7	to 7 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72 .....	5 1-2	to 5 3-8
38 1-2-in std ....	5 1-4	—
Brown drills, std ..	8	—
Shtgs, sou., std..	7 3-4	to 8
3-yard .....	7 1-8	to 7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60 ..	6 3-8	to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce ..	13 1-2	to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz duck ..	13	—
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-		
in. duck .....	15 1-2	—
Tickings, 8-oz. ....	13	—
Std fancy prints ..	5 1-2	—
Std gingham .....	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ging....	7	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics ..	4 1-2	to 4 3-4

**Visible Supply of American Cotton.**  
 August 23, 1912 ..... 1,307,449  
 Previous week ..... 1,355,163  
 This date last year ..... 782,463

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, August 28.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, August 23, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.		
	1912.	1911.
Port receipts ....	71,702	91,638
Overland to mills and Canada ..	1,624	2,043
So. mill takings (estimated) ...	.....	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	2,798	6,093
Brought into sight for the week..	70,528	609,774
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts ....	11,908,663	8,691,337
Overland to mills and Canada ..	1,011,413	968,358
So. mill takings (estimated) ..	2,705,000	2,240,000
Loss of stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 .....	6,632	46,056

Brought into sight thus far for season ..... 15,618,444 11,945,751  
 3,916 bales added to the receipts for the season.

There was a frightful disturbance on the lower deck of the Ark. "See what's the matter, Ham," said the skipper.

The young man was gone for some time.

"It's all right now, dad," he said. "The bull moose was trying to butt a rule, prices were unchanged, but the elephant overboard."—Ex.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA

### College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,  
 West Raleigh, N. C.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE  
 FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE  
 B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX  
 BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Taken as a whole, the week was a quiet one in the yarn market last week, though there was some buying for future deliveries by knitters and some weavers made inquiries about prices for late deliveries. The bulk of the business consisted of small quantities for quick deliveries and the aggregate of the sales was not large. The receipts of yarns from the South have fallen off considerably. Deliveries on old contracts were generally good.

The demand for combed yarns, both in the gray and mercerized, was moderate, but not at the price that some Southern spinners are asking. The ones who are well sold up on fine numbers are asking prohibitive prices. They say that they cannot get suitable cotton. Buyers who usually take large quantities on one contract, and who have been making inquiries lately, have refused to purchase at the prices quoted by Eastern and Southern spinners and have decided to wait as they believe that prices will go lower as soon as the new cotton is available.

Weavers were light buyers during the week and their purchases were usually for spot or nearby delivery. Some of them are feeling out the market but not buying. Generally weavers will not need yarns for six weeks and the present seemed the proper time to come to feel the pulse of the market. They are not satisfied with results and believe that prices will go lower.

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	18 1-2	—
14s	18 1-2-19	—
16s	19 1-2	—
20s	20 1-2-21	—
26s	22	22 1-2
30s	25 1-2	—
14s	19	19 1-2
16s	19	20
30s	25 1-2	—

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	19	—
14s	19 1-2-20	—
16s	19 1-2-20 1-2	—
20s	21 1-2-22	—
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24	—
30s	25 1-2-26	—
40s	36	36 1-2
60s	45	46

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18	—
8-4 slack	18 1-2	—
9-1 slack	18 1-2-19	—

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 1-2	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	19	—
14s	18 1-2-19 1-2	—
16s	19 1-2-20	—
20s	20 1-2-21	—
24s	22 1-2-23	—
26s	23	23 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26	—
40s	35	—

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2-19	—
10s	19	19 1-2
12s	19 1-2-20	—
14s	20	20 1-2
16s	21	21 1-2
20s	21 1-2-22	—
24s	23 1-2-24	—
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	26	—
36s	34	—
40s	36	36 1-2
50s	42	43

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19	—
10s	19	19 1-2
12s	19 1-2-20	—
14s	20	20 1-2
16s	20 1-2	—
18s	20 1-2-21	—
20s	21	21 1-2
22s	21 1-2-22	—
24s	22 1-2-23	—
26s	23	23 1-2
30s	25	—
40s	29 1-2-30	—

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2	—
22s	26	—
24s	26 1-2-27	—
26s	27	27 1-2
30s	28 1-2-29	—
30s-1 t's	35	—
36s	34	—
40s	36	37
50s	44	45
60s	50	51

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 1-2-28 1-2	—
24s	29	—
30s	31	32
40s	40	41
50s	46	49
60s	52	55

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	33
24s	33	34
30s	35	—
40s	45	46
50s	52	56
60s	59	61
70s	67	70
80s	78	85

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.  
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

## South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	162	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120

Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	91
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	160	170
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	83	87

Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	75	80
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Moilohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...

Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	92 1/2	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Brookside	112	...
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	125
Efrd	120	126
Erwin	102	102
Erwin Pref.	90	...
Gaston	98	100
Gibson	125	...
Gray	126	...
Florence	200	...
Highland Park	101	...
do. pref.	150	...
Henrietta Mills	125	140
Kesler	91	...
do. pref	181	...
Lowell	251	...
Lumberton	142	150
Mooresville	...	...
Modena	118	126
Patterson	155	161
Roanoke	96	...
Statesville Cot. Mill	120	...
Trenton	110	...
Tuscarora	20	30
Washington	100	...
do. pref	125	...
Williamson	110	115
Wiscassett	110	115
Woodlawn	...	...

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co., common	20	22 1/2
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...



## Personal Items

Clifford Beasley, of Macon, Ga., has accepted a position with the Bibb Duck Mill, of that place.

J. J. White, a cotton manufacturer of McComb City, Miss., was a Charlotte visitor this week.

Commercial Agent R. M. Odell, of the Bureau of Manufacturers, paid us a visit this week.

Frank Smith, assistant master mechanic at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., had two of his fingers mashed off last week.

J. H. Garret has resigned his position as overseer of carding at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga., and accepted similar position with the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

### For Parts Unknown.

Cecil O'Dell, an employe of Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., left for parts unknown after raising a good deal of racket Saturday night, when, under the influence of whiskey, he is alleged to have ridden a horse belonging to Wm. Ferrell, and to have committed assault and battery upon Mr. Ferrell when remonstrated with.

### Mill Man Left a Fortune.

J. W. Gilliam, for a number of years an operative in the Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., has fallen heir to a small fortune, amounting to about \$30,000. The inheritance comes through the estate of his second wife who died about eight years ago. The estate is just now being settled up and the Durham man was recently notified that he comes in for a third of it. Mrs. Gilliam was a native of New York state and she and Mr. Gilliam were married after a courtship entirely through correspondence, he having answered a matrimonial "ad" which she had inserted in a number of papers.

### Child's Body Found.

While engaged in raking the debris which had accumulated overnight upon the racks of the Riverside Cotton Mill power station, near Bridge street, Danville, Va., a workman, last week, discovered the nude body of a little white male child which was swept up against the grating by the river.

From all appearances the infant, which was about a month old, had been in the water about the same period and was in a bad state of decomposition. Removing the body from the water, the man notified the police. The coroner reviewed the remains and deemed an inquest unnecessary.

### Suicide at Anderson.

Driven insane by terrible suffering from an incurable case of pellagra, Mrs. Minnie Cooper, aged 33 years, wife of F. H. Cooper, of Saxon mills, Spartanburg, S. C., com-

mitted suicide last week by drowning herself in the Saxon mill pond. The body was found floating on the pond at 5:30 o'clock in the morning by her husband who was out searching for her. An inquest was held by the coroner, resulting in a verdict that the deceased came to her death by committing suicide by drowning. She had previously tried to end her life.

### Cut Man, Then Brought Police.

J. W. Worthy, who lives in the Springstein Mill village, Chester, S. C., grew indisposed early Monday morning and went out on his porch to get some fresh air. While lying on the porch, John Bailey, whom the police pronounce as an undesirable citizen, walked up and asked Mr. Worthy if he could give him a drink of whiskey. Mr. Worthy re-

sponded that he had none. At that according to Mr. Worthy's statement, Bailey slashed him three times with a knife.

Strange to say, Bailey went and secured two officers and brought them back to the scene of the cutting. Bailey has been put in jail on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

### Motor Cycle and Auto Collide.

Mr. Stevenson, bookkeeper at the Brookford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, was painfully though not seriously injured last week when the motor cycle he was riding collided with an auto. It seems that he was traveling at a rapid rate to avoid an approaching shower and as he rounded a sharp turn his machine collided with an automobile which was taking the turn from the opposite

direction. The occupants of the car escaped unhurt, but Mr. Stevenson received quite a number of painful bruises.

### Spool Cut-out for Spooling Machines.

Continued From Page 8.)

3. In a spool-winding mechanism, and in combination, a friction drive-wheel; a spool-holder movable toward and from said wheel, and adapted to support a partly filled spool in contact therewith; a cut-out lever automatically movable when released, and having a projection adapted by the automatic movement of the lever to engage and raise said spool-holder; and a stop on the spool-holder normally in the path of said projection, and adapted to be raised above said path by the accumulation of thread upon said spool, said stop having an inclined rear edge adapted to yielding by permit the passage of said projection when the cut-out lever is moved forward.

### Where Indigo Grows

(Continued from Page 4.)

same pattern.

In the batidor the thick and mucilaginous liquid is agitated for two or three hours without cessation. This arrests all further fermentation, which at this stage would spoil the dye.

At the same time this stirring, by continually bringing the liquid into contact with the oxygen of the air, causes certain chemical changes, the result of which is oxide of indigo (indigotin), which appears in blue articles. These, settling as sediment and eventually solidifying, give that beautiful pigment known as indigo blue. Just before the cessation of the stirring a coagulant of milk of lime is added in order to accelerate the precipitation.

The water in the second tank is then drawn off, but not before the sediment has properly settled. The viscous mass remaining is put into iron pans and boiled over a slow fire. Repeated straining through sacking concludes the process, and when thus rid of all the moisture the thick marine blue paste that results is put into shallow trays and thoroughly dried by means of even and prolonged pressure.

The concrete cakes of indigo when removed from the trays are cut into cubes of the usual size and sent to market packed in sacks of rawhide. —New York Sun.

"So you contemplate entering into a life partnership with Miss Bulfinch?" the old man said, smiling fondly upon his son. "Of course, you are old enough to judge for yourself, but it hardly seems to me."

"Oh, that's all right," the youth hastened to assure him. "You see, her father will give us a house and lot; her uncle a handsome check and she has a little money of her own."

"And what do you contribute to the partnership?" the old man demanded, with a twinkle in his eye. "Well, er, principally the name, dad; principally the name," he admitted. —Harper's Weekly.



## Gloria Warp Size

**A** PREPARATION adapted to prints and medium counts. It is also especially recommended for Short Chain Sizing. The quality of tallow used in the manufacture of this product avoids the necessity of any addition of tallow. It is difficult to find a Size that will give equal satisfaction to both the weaver and beamer. Users of GLORIA WARP SIZE will overcome complaints from either department, and will find it gives general satisfaction throughout their mill. Its softening qualities are unexcelled.

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The Long Distance Bell Telephone solved the problem. A personal talk cleared up the situation, dispelled worry and completed plans for a visit at a later date.

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**SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

### FOR SALE.

108 Whitin plain looms equipped with mechanical stop motion. Reed space 38 inches, all ready to run, now running.

2 Denn Warpers.

12 Whitin Reels.

72 Deliveries Whitin Drawing with new metallic rolls, now running.

One 150 Horse-Power Putman Engine.

Address No. 1020, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Mechanic Wanted.

Want mill machinist with family of mill help. Wages \$2.00 per day. H. L. Holden, Supt. Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

### Warper Tender Wanted.

Want man to run Denn warper. Must be sober man and prefer one with a family. Pay \$1.75 per day for first class man.

J. F. Lehman, Supt.,  
Huntsville Cotton Mills,  
Huntsville Ala.

### Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

### Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1019, care Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted.

Spinning room in good mill in large city, wants one good overhauler at \$1.75 to \$2.00, one first class second hand \$2.00 to \$2.25, two first class section men \$1.60. Give references in first letter.

Can use spinners and spoolers. Address "Square Deal," care Textile Bulletin.

### HELP WANTED.

We have just thrown out all our old mules and installed ring spinning and can use several good families of spinners, doffers and spooler hands. Families considering making a change will do well to investigate this place, especially if they want a quiet village to live in. Best water and healthiest town in Georgia.

Apply to W. O. Tallent, Supt. Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and colored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 3. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

## PATENTS

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WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

(Continued on next page)



WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twist and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100. Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starcher and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine ginghams, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on reasonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

WANT — Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain. Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

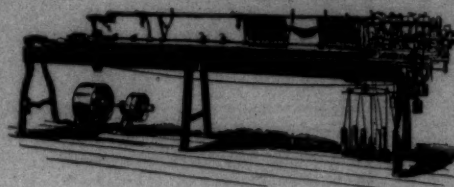
WANT position as overseer of card-

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The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

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a higher efficiency than is possible in systems put in by others than experts. The material used in our apparatus is also the best that experience and money can produce, we being unique in manufacturing in our own plants, and under the supervision of our own experts, practically all of the parts for the complete automatic sprinkler system. We maintain in addition a large modern laboratory where all materials, valves, heads, etc., are carefully tested. This combination of engineering skill and manufacturing exactitude has secured for Grinnell equipment the title **STANDARD OF THE WORLD.**

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6-71

ing. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 38. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.



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Boomer &amp; Boschert Press Co.

**BEAMERS—**

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Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.  
Charlotte Supply Co.**BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**American Supply Co.  
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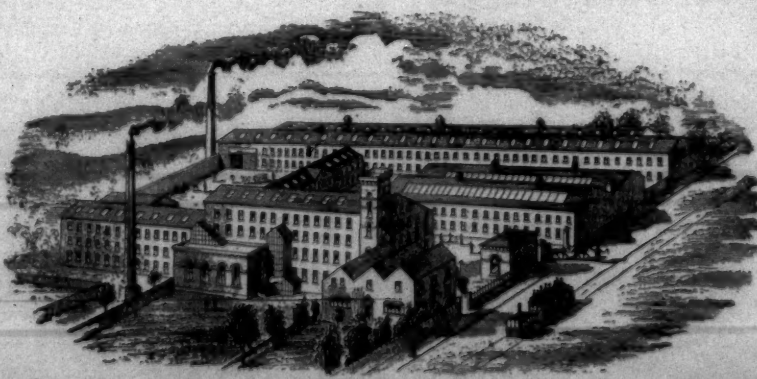
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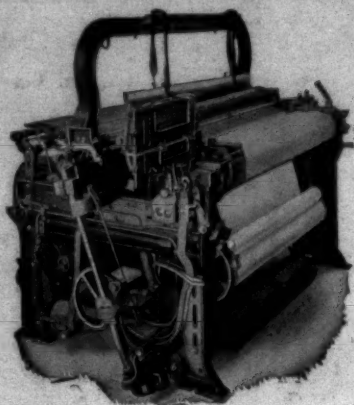
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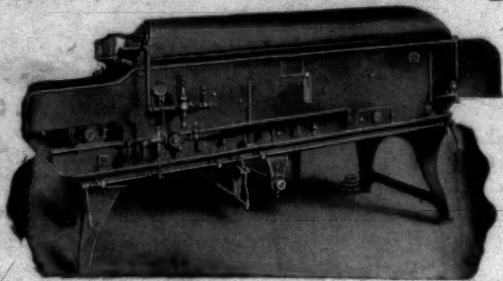
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